

**39590 and 39591. HORDEUM VULGARE L. Poaceæ. Barley.**

From Maison Carree, Algeria. Presented by Mr. I. Ducellier, Algerian Agricultural School. Received December 10, 1914.

"Square barley."

**39590.** From the valley of the Cheliff.

**39591.** Grown on the high plateau of the valley of Constantine.

**39592. HORDEUM VULGARE L. Poaceæ. Barley.**

From Barquisimeto, Venezuela. Through Mr. Thomas W. Voetter, American consul, La Guaira. Received December 22, 1914.

"This seed was grown near Barquisimeto, in the Puerto Cabello consular district. I have been able to learn of no other vicinity in Venezuela besides this where barley is grown." (*Voetter*.)

**39593. ROSA ODORATA GIGANTEA (Collett) Rehder and Wilson. Rosaceæ. Rose.**

From Hollywood, Cal. Presented by Mr. E. D. Sturtevant. Received December 24, 1914.

See S. P. I. Nos. 27301 and 28030 for previous introductions and description.

"The giant rose of the Himalayas (*Rosa gigantea*) probably has larger flowers than any other wild rose in existence. In their native forests the flowers often reach a diameter of 6 inches; cultivated they should exceed this. The rose is furthermore a vigorous grower. It was introduced to the United States in 1902 by the Office of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction of the United States Department of Agriculture, and on a number of occasions since then, and it at once attracted the interest of hybridizers, who try to retain its size and vigor while increasing its hardiness by crossing with a more cold-resistant specimen. Dr. F. Franceschi, of Santa Barbara, Cal., has made several hybrids which showed vigor and hardiness as well as great beauty, the flowers being creamy white with yellow centers. At the Botanic Gardens in Lisbon, Portugal, it has been crossed with the well-known rose Reine Marie Henriette, and large, rich, orange-yellow flowers produced. In warmer regions, such as California, the Southern States, and the Riviera of the Mediterranean, it is cultivated for its own sake, and its flowers, sometimes not borne very profusely, are often pure gold in color. Sir Joseph Hooker mentions a red form in Sikkim, India, but the best known type is white. Its fruit, as large as a small apple, is edible and sometimes sold in the Indian markets. The bush often makes a growth of 40 feet or more, dropping its blossoms (which at a short distance look like clematis) from the tops of tall trees in upper Burma and western China. It flourishes best in shade." (*American Breeders' Magazine*, vol. 4, p. 108-109, 1913.)

**39594 to 39609.**

From Shiraz, Persia. Presented by Col. J. N. Merrill. Received December 21, 1914. Quoted notes by Col. Merrill.

**39594. HOLCUS SORGHUM L. Poaceæ. Sorghum.**  
(*Sorghum vulgare* Pers.)

"No. 1. Sorghum corn from Goshne Kon."

**39595. HORDEUM DISTICHON L. Poaceæ. Barley.**

"No. 2. Barley from Fariab."